FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER CAMILION ON CURRENT ISSUES

PY051947 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2036 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion today said that the date to resume negotiations with Great Britain concerning the Malvinas Islands will be set "before the end of the year" and pointed out that the "islands current status is untenable" and "must be negotiated."

In response to a question the foreign minister said that Argentina will not consult the islanders and stated that the latter have no right to veto "negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain."

Further on he said that sending troops to the Sinai Peninsula is in no way a priority project of his ministry and reaffirmed that the statute of political parties will be released during the second half of 1982.

The foreign minister talked with the journalists at Ezeiza International Airport upon his return from the United States where he participated in the meetings of the UN General Assembly and held talks with high-ranking officials of Ronald Reagan's government.

About his talks with the U.S. officials, Camilion emphasized those held with senators and representatives and stressed that "bilateral relations with the United States have been stepped up and things are really fine."

Camilion was asked whether the vote of the U.S. Senate to lift the arms embargo on Argentina could be viewed as a favorable attitude toward the status of the "arrested and missing persons affair." He replied that in his opinion the change of attitude which began with the "unanimous vote" of the senate repealing the Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment, is "the result of changes in U.S. domestic policy." He added, however that it also "reflects a viewpoint on Argentina's current status quo, the viewpoint of the U.S. Government."

When asked about the position of the Western World toward the status of missing persons in Argentina, Camilion answered that "on the whole, the opinion is that our country has undergone a change and that this change had to go through several stages, stages which are being increasingly looked upon as just parts of the whole." He added that the current tendency is to "evaluate what is going on today and especially what will happen in the future."

Concerning Argentina's position toward the Salvadoran situation, the foreign minister reaffirmed that "Argentina is still firm in its decision to continue helping this country within the framework of current Central American problems." Speaking about his New York meetings with his Chilean counterpart Rene Rojas Galdames, Camilion said that they made "a general review of the relations between the two countries." He explained that the border conflict has not been discussed specifically. "We merely pointed out its persistence but did not analyze it since it is subject to the mediation of the pope."

As to the results of Argentine-Chilean negotiations over the southern conflict, Camilion said: "I never express optimism or pessimism on this subject, all I can say is that it is in the hands of the mediator and thus it will remain." On his talks with Lord Carrington concerning the Malvinas Islands, he said that they had agreed that "once certain events are over, a few weeks from now, we will be able to set a date for specific negotiations."

Asked whether this date will be set before the end of this year, Camilion said: "It could be before the end of the year." He emphasized that he is optimistic in this regard but added that "the procedures which these talks will follow has not been established yet."

He was asked to confirm reports received in Buenos Aires to the effect that the British foreign minister had shared his opinion that the Malvinas cannot remain as a colony. Camilion told the journalist: "All I could tell you is that there is something that has been understood perfectly: The current status of the Malvinas Islands is untenable and it must be negotiated now." Asked whether the islanders will be consulted, Camilion stated categorically that Argentina "will not do it." He explained that "even though we have undertaken the commitment to respect the interests of the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands, it is obvious that we cannot consider that they have the right to veto negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain."

He made it very clear that this is "the key to the matter" and reiterated that these negotiations "include respect for the interests of the islanders."

Camilion showed himself to be very touchy regarding one of the questions of the journalists concerning the steps which will be followed in the Malvinas affair, to which he curtly answered by saying: "I do not have to tell you about it."

He denied that the sending of troops to the Sinai Peninsula would be analyzed by his ministry on priority basis. He said: "It is not among the most immediate issues which we will evaluate now."

Camilion went on to clarify his statements to the French newspaper LE MONDE concerning Argentina's political process. He categorically denied having said that the political ban would be lifted and reaffirmed that the statute of political parties "will be issued before the second half of next year."

In response to questions on whether the Beagle talks will be stepped up or not, Camilion indicated that "we will continue negotiations at whatever pace is considered appropriate."

PRESIDENT VIOLA TO SUBMIT 1981-84 ENERGY PLAN

PY051832 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 5 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- President Roberto Viola's government plan for 1981/84 will be based on the full development of the country's oil, gas, coal and fishing resources and the expansion of its industrial and agricultural exports.

The plan for the October 1981/March 1984 period will be put before the ruling three-man military junta for approval on October 12, government sources said. Public investment will be reduced to "strict priorities to avoid work that may be necessary (such as the motorways and others) but are not as necessary as those required for social infrastructure, such as hospitals, schools, running water, etc," the sources said.

The plan will be put before the junta by President Viola himself and his cabinet ministers.

Work on the proposed plan started in June, when the president called all his ministers to ask each of them to contribute to it from their respective areas. The plan foresees the export of crude oil in the short term, as was announced by Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut in a press conference during his New York visit last week. This oil policy will include "a significant participation of the national and international private sectors," the sources said.

President Viola in his plan says that "the main emphasis will be placed in the energy field, with the intensification of the exploitation of natural resources such as oil, gas and coal."

The 1981/84 government plan for education will get under way with the general law for education, the "progressive transfer" of national secondary schools in the provinces which can afford to run them and the setting up of more post-secondary technical schools.

AIR FORCE CARRIES OUT STRATEGIC EXERCISE

PY062138 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Salta -- The Argentine Air Force will carry out strategic and defense operations here and in Jujuy Province between today and next Wednesday. The operations will be carried out at an unspecified time in order to evaluate the degree of preparation of the civilian sector during emergencies of this kind. The operations will be very realistic, since Mirage, Douglas, Canberra and Pucara fighter bombers and Hercules and Fokker transport planes will participate.

CNEA HEAD RECOVERING AFTER CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY

PY051305 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0003 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (NA) -- Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] is recovering "normally" after the cardiovascular surgery which he underwent yesterday, according to information released tonight by a spokesman of the Guemes Sanatorium.

Carlos Castro Madero was operated on at 1300 yesterday by a professional team directed by the famous cardiovascular surgeon Rene Favaloro in view of the worsening of a heart disease which has been keeping Castro Madero inactive since 8 September.

The medical report released immediately after the operation stated that "vital functions of the CNEA chairman remain within normal limits."

The spokesman of the Guemes Sanatorium this morning said that the patient was recovering and this was confirmed by same sources tonight.

Castro Madero had been staying at the Pirovano Hospital in this capital since 8 September when he fainted upon leaving his residence. At that point it was said that his health condition was not serious. Later on he was taken to the Guemes Sanatorium where he was operated on to install a bypass, a surgical technique used for overcoming severe coronary obstruction.

MILITARY OFFICIALS DISCUSS NATIONAL ISSUES

PY021510 Paris AFP in Spanish 0428 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] La Paz, 29 Sep (AFP) -- Col Faustino Rico Toro, commander of the Bolivian military school, said today that he is an enemy of any coup d'etat "because they are one of the factors blocking the development of the country." Colonel Rico Toro, who is believed to be the leader of all army colonels, made this statement to the press along with Gen Lucio Anez Rivero and Gen Eden Castillo, who challenged the ousted government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. Rico Toro noted that the proper conditions to achieve stability must be established with the joint effort of the Bolivian Government and its people, since this is the only way to achieve development in Bolivia.

Asked about democracy, he said: Bolivians have a distorted concept of democracy because we associate it with elections and this is wrong since it is rather a way of living of a certain people, the devotion to and awareness of enforcing human rights, and the feelings and laws that are enforced in a certain country. Regarding a crisis within the armed forces, he said that if a country is in crisis, one of its main institutions (?must certainly be) in a similar situation. But he noted: I trust we will be able to overcome these problems. Regarding the involvement of military officers in drug trafficking, Rico Toro noted that no one can be judged without sufficient evidence. He added that the proper evidence must be submitted so that the issue may be passed to the courts since, he said, drug trafficking is a scourge that must be eradicated. Regarding U.S.-Bolivian relations, Colonel Rico Toro noted that the recognition of the Bolivian regime by the U.S. Government is quite important but that this does not presuppose an immediate solution of recent problems.

He noted: It is up to Bolivians to overcome our own problems. We should not wait for help from others. For his part Gen Lucio Anez Rivera, manager of the Military Social Security Corporation (COSSMIL), and the leader of the rebellion that forced the resignation of Garcia Meza on 4 August, noted that Bolivia must act with dignity and responsibility in the negotiations to normalize U.S.-Bolivian relations. He reported that a few days ago he submitted a letter to President Celso Torrelio Villa in which he describes the aspirations of the Bolivian people who want to live in peace and uphold the rights of all citizens. Gen Eden Castillo, who was discharged by Garcia Meza when he was the armed forces joint chief of staff, said that there is a disagreement among successive military generations, and to put an end to this we must form the junta of generals in compliance with the armed forces general law.

RESTORATION OF LABOR RIGHT DEMANDED BY MINERS

PY051421 Paris AFP in Spanish 1538 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 4 Oct (AFP) -- The Federation of Miners' Unions of Bolivia [FSTMB], which has been outlawed since the coup of 17 July 1980, today requested the restoration of labor rights, respect for human rights and the enforcing of the nation's constitution. In a paid newspaper ad in PRESENCIA, the FSTMB notes that the restrictive measures against the labor movement are a contradiction of the announcement that the nation's constitution is in force, and that consequently the workers are now a social sector that is being discriminated against and lacking in legal protection. The FSTMB charges that workers are victims of all kinds of mistreatment, unjustified dismissals, salary reductions, denial of social benefits, illegal sanctions and punishments, persecutions and arrests. The FSTMB recalls that since that coup, miners' leaders and workers Gualberto Vega, Artemio Camargo, Julio Cossio and more recently Humberto Victoria of the Quechisla Mining Company in southern Bolivia have been killed under various circumstances. These facts, the publication says, creates a climate of fear and insecurity for the workers and their families, and serve as evidence that all the above-mentioned rights are being denied.

CAUTIOUS POSITION PLANNED FOR CANCUN MEETING

PY051813 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Oct 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Brasilia, (O GLOBO) -- Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro has stated that Brazil is going to the Cancun Conference in Mexico with "cautious optimism" because it recognizes that the North-South dialogue is in a position of impasse. According to him, it will be a serious political event if the expectations of progress through international cooperation are dashed.

In an interview, Saraiva Guerreiro stated that he will visit Great Britain on 30 November.

The Foreign Minister explained that the developing countries, although they may be the majority group at the conference, will not present a formal single position because the spirit of the meeting must be that of nonconfrontation. If it is possible to make the participants become aware of the "North-South interdependence," the Foreign Minister feels that a change in position may take place, and even a change in philosophy, which is predominantly negative today in the dialogue.

Saraiva Guerreiro also feels that by reaching a consensus regarding some basic premises for cooperation between developed and developing countries, it will be possible to give a political push to overall negotiations, which have not been initiated so far due to complete misunderstanding among UN members on this subject. According to him, everyone is losing with this misunderstanding, although not all are convinced of the fact.

Perhaps Cancun will represent a moment of joint meditation capable of leading its participants to recognize the priority nature and relevance of a frank and honest international cooperation, Saraiva Guerreiro stated.

On assessing Brazilian-U.S. relations, Saraiva Guerreiro made a point of stating that the two countries have many common interests and objectives and very few problems. The visit of Vice President George Bush on 14 October will be an opportunity to discuss the areas of agreement and try to overcome the areas of disagreement.

Disagreements there have been and there will always be. If they are treated with maturity, we can find the solutions, but if we cannot find them, we will have to bear the differences of opinion or the conflicts of interests. There is nothing more natural and understandable between friendly nations, he stated.

Regarding the supply of enriched uranium for Angra 1, Saraiva Guerreiro stated that Brazil is willing to fulfill the contract on the basis of what had been signed. It would have been better for us if the contract were fulfilled. As a consequence of a law promulgated afterwards, the United States has had problems in carrying out the contract. According to the Foreign Minister, Brazil did not want to become subject to a deadline in the negotiations, and therefore, it put into effect its contract with URENCO for the supply of enriched uranium.

If the United States decides to supply fuel, great. If not, we will purchase it from URENCO. In any case, we will need a lot of enriched uranium for our nuclear program until we become self-sufficient. Thus, neither of the two suppliers will be adversely affected if they decide to sell the fuel to us. He confirmed that URENCO is in a position to supply fuel to Angra 1 for its reloading.

Regarding the fine provided for in the agreement signed with the United States, it is not applicable to Brazil because the difficulties come from the United States, not from us, he explained. He added that the two countries are still negotiating the issue in the hope of overcoming the impasse.

COUNTRY TO SPEND $36 BILLION ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY051432 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Brazil will spend $36 billion on the nuclear program -- that is, 64 percent of the current foreign debt -- and not the $18 billion announced by Nuclebras President Paulo Nogueira Batista, or the $26 billion announced by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals. This report is included in the 5-page report which carried the seal of NUCLEN [Nuclebras Engineering, Inc], a subsidiary of Nuclebras.

NUCLEN technicians have concluded that each nuclear plant -- out of the eight which Brazil will purchase from the FRG -- will cost $3,351,000,000, at a total price of $26,808,000,000, plus $10 billion for the fuel cycle. These numbers have guided Nuclebras to sign the contract for the construction of the nuclear plants.

The real price of the plants and of the fuel cycle was discovered after a number of serious disagreements which took place during the meetings held in July at the Nuclebras office in Rio de Janeiro between Brazilian and FRG engineers. NUCLEN wants the FRG's Siemens to be responsible for the engineering and assembling of Angra 2 and 3. NUCON, also a subsidiary of Nuclebras, disagrees.

ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Plants, Inc.], which owes approximately 1 trillion cruzeiros to national and foreign banks, will pay 110 billion cruzeiros this year in debt servicing to foreign banks alone. Its operational revenues will amount only to 197 billion cruzeiros. To continue granting loans, the World Bank demands a profit of 10 to 12 percent. ELETROBRAS is obtaining only 5 percent.

PRESIDENT OF MALI TO ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY051513 Paris AFP in Spanish 1339 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Brasilia, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Mali's President Gen Moussa Traore is expected to arrive in Brazil tomorrow for a 2-day official visit during which a scientific and technical cooperation agreement will be signed, diplomatic sources have announced.

During this visit, the first by a Malian president to Brazil, the possibility that Brazil may construct a highway to provide Mali with a link to the sea will be studied. Currently Brazilians are constructing the Nouakchott-Kiffa-Nema highway in Mauritania and are interested in building a highway linking Kiffa in Mauritania with Kayes in Mali.

President Traore will be accompanied by members of the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel region (CILSS). Brazil has developed agricultural techniques to control drought in the country's northeast region.

Mali is interested in Brazilian technology for dam construction and mineral prospecting. A Brazilian delegation to Mali has recently studied the possibility of cooperation in mineral prospecting.

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT SUSPENDS SCHEDULED VISIT

PY051748 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 2 Oct (AFP) -- Nigeria's President Shehu has indefinitely postponed his visit to Brazil, scheduled to begin on 18 October, due to President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's sickness.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO TO LEAVE FOR BRASILIA

PY051129 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpt] General Joao Figueiredo will not be submitted to surgery of [word indistinct] and will leave (?the hospital) on schedule. This report has been released by Planalto Palace spokesman Carlos Atila, who added that President Figueiredo will leave for Brasilia to begin a second period of rest at the Torto farm.

In Rio de Janeiro, President Figueiredo will be submitted to a coronary test before leaving for Brasilia.

COUNTRY STUDYING STEEL EXPORTS TO CUBA

PY051606 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Oct 81 p 17

[Excerpt] Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Pena confirmed yesterday that talks are being held on possibilities that Brazil may export steel to Cuba. The minister said: "Cuba has a low position in COSIPA's [Sao Paulo Iron and Steel Company] export list, but it is included. In trade we do not apply ideological discrimination. There are talks to that effect. We have been approached by a Cuban to purchase steel, but there is no decision as yet."

FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR SATELLITE PROGRAM

PY051255 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Oct 81 p 31

[Excerpts] The so-called "complete space mission" is 2 years behind schedule and has been reformulated by COBAE [Brazilian Space Activities Commission] to be able to launch between 1985 and 1993 the first four Brazilian-made satellites -- 2 meteorological and 2 sensor satellites. The program has now been funded with $850 million to that end.

INPE [Space Research Institute] Director Nelson emphasized that the "complete space mission" is a project to be jointly carried out by INPE and IAE [Space Activities Institute] which is part of the Aerospace Technical Center. INPE will build the satellites, the tracking system and the ground data-collecting stations, while the IAE will manufacture the satellite launching rocket and the VLS [Satellite Launching Vehicle].

With active participation of Brazilian industry which will use national technology, the satellites will have weigh 200-300 kilograms and will have 600-700 kilometer high orbits. The first 2 satellites will relay to a central ground station environmental data -- meteorological, climatological, hydrological, etc. -- gathered from a network of automatic data-collecting ground stations located throughout the national territory.

GOVERNMENT BANS REPORTS ON TERRORISM, WITNESSES

PY030233 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] The Government Social Communications Division has released the following communique to the public:

1. His excellency the president of the republic has signed a decree establishing that all communications media in the country will abstain from publishing and issuing reports which may reveal the identity of those who may be participating or have directly participated as witnesses in the investigations of terrorist or subversive acts. The same restriction is established for the publication of proclamations or reports issued by subversive or terrorist elements or groups by the news media. Any violation of the provisions of this decree will be punished according to Law No 18,015, issued recently.

2. The norms established in this communique exclude official communiques issued by the government. These norms also allow the communications media to be exempted from these restrictions when explicitly authorized by the Interior Ministry, the Government Secretariat General, or by regional intendants. The new decree, issued in accordance with Articles No 39 and those following of the National Constitution, is based on the supreme government's duty to adopt all necessary measures to safeguard the integrity of persons who may be participating or have participated as witnesses of subversive actions, or who may contribute information which may allow the prevention or investigation of these acts.

It also seeks to avoid the advertising of terro.ist or subversive positions. On establishing these decrees, the government acts in accordance with the (?conditions) presented by the consortium [words indistinct] and especially according to the laws and extreme discretion, seeking to frustrate any extremist attempt to disrupt public order, [words indistinct] and the normal development of national activities.

Santiago, Chile 2 October 1981

ADMIRAL HAILS JOINT UNITAS MANEUVERS WITH U.S.

PY031511 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 2 Oct (AFP) -- Rear Admiral Rolando Garcia le Blanc today said that through joint UNITAS maneuvers, the Chilean and U.S. Navies have a chance to increase their readiness to defend the oceans.

The commander of the 3d naval zone, headquartered in Punta Arenas, 3,500 km south of Santiago, added that Cape Horn is the southernmost point of the American Continent, from where Chile is maintaining constant surveillance of the Drake Sea.

Garcia le Blanc made these remarks during a speech addressed to Rear Adm James Elfelt, commander of the 138th Task Force of the U.S. Navy, which is participating in UNITAS maneuvers together with the Chilean Navy.

The maneuvers will end on 23 October and will be carried out in two phases. The first will be conducted between Talcahuano and Valparaiso and the second between Valparaiso and Antofagasta.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM NEW YORK

PY052005 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames termed as very positive the results of his activities in New York. The foreign minister returned to our capital at 1030, after a 20-day stay in New York, where he participated in the UN General Assembly.

In a brief chat with the media, Rojas excused himself from reporting about his activities saying he must first inform the president, which he hopes to do tomorrow.

EXPELLED CHILEANS WANT TO RETURN TO COUNTRY

PY021738 Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Sep (AFP) -- Itwas learned here today that leader of the opposition Christian Democratic Party Andres Zaldivar has asked the Chilean Government headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet to let him return to the country, after nearly 1 year of exile. Zaldivar was banished on 16 October 1980.

A similar request has been submitted by Jaime Castillo Velasco, the president of the national Human Rights Commission, who was banished on 11 August 1981 together with opposition leaders Orlando Cantuarias (Social Democrat), Carlos Briones (socialist) and Alberto Jerez (Christian leftist).

In his note to the interior minister from Madrid, Zaldivar states that the measure against him had been prompted by critical political statements that he had made to a Mexican newspaper, statements which were later denied by the newspaper's own executive board.

Zaldivar adds: I am against the use of violence as a way to attain and keep power. I have always believed in solutions based on social reconciliation and concensus, arrived at through legal methods in keeping with the observance of the law.

Castillo Velasco, a former justice minister during Eduardo Frei's Christian Democratic government (1964-1974), has submitted his request from Caracas, stating that his banishment was unjust, that it was based on distortion of facts and that it had no legal grounds.

The anti-Marxist constitution that was put in force in March 1981 empowers President Pinochet to banish those who disrupt the internal order or spread proscribed doctrines. Castillo affirmed that the government had applied those powers disproportionately.

In addition to these banished citizens, the Chilean Judicial Branch has handed down a banishment sentence against economist Carlos Montes, who was charged by the government with carrying out clandestine political activities as a member of the outlawed Single Popular Action Movement (MAPU).

The Association of Lawyers for the Defense of Human Rights expressed here today its concern over the case of Montes, who traveled to Mexico on Sunday, because it is the first time that Chilean courts have imposed this penalty.

The lawyers added: We have seen a recent trend aimed at eliminating adversaries, those who up hold different ideas, in order to keep the state of emergency in force.

AIR FORCE CHIEF RECOVERING FROM OPERATION

FY031134 Paris AFP in Spanish 1353 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Gen Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force and member of the military junta, is recovering from a heart surgery to which he was submitted recently in the United States and walked around his room for several minutes.

A communique released by the air force states that he is expected to recover completely within the next few days at the University of Birmingham hospital.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT REDUCE COPPER PRODUCTION

FY021111 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The Chilean Government has decided not to participate in agreements aimed at reducing copper production. Mines Minister Jose Pinera has said that a measure of this kind, aimed at raising the copper price, would not yield the desired effect. He made this statement when he announced the Chilean position for the next CIPEC [Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries] meeting to be held on 5 and 6 October in Paris.

Pinera will leave for Paris tonight. After attending the CIPEC meeting he will travel to London in response to an official invitation from the British Government.

He explained that the Chilean position is not to join any agreements on production cuts, as long as CIPEC does not have a real capacity to schedule and to equitably enforce the production cuts and while market conditions do not permit one to foresee a clear benefit for the country. He said that it is advantageous for Chile to continue producing since Chilean copper can be obtained at a lower cost. An increase in price would encourage copper production in those countries which do not belong to the copper-exporting countries association. Faced with this fact, he said, Chile will sponsor three initiatives: They concern techno ogical exchange and training, the inclusion of common clauses in all copper sale contracts and negotiations leading to more favorable conditions for establishing copper prices.

He also said that in the future Chile will have to increase its copper production in order to participate in proportion to its international copper reserves. Whereas the present production volume only represents 17 percent of world copper needs, he said, reserves amount to 24 percent.

Proposals Submitted in Paris

FY052006 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Mines Minister Jose Pinera has proposed to the copper-exporting countries a joint action to fight the protectionist attitude of the industrialized countries.

Pinera made his proposal today to the 17th Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries that is being held in Paris.

He added that by fighting protectionist attitudes a free access to those markets will be achieved through the trade of raw materials.

He also submitted action plans with an aim at improving the price of copper in the international market. He also proposed cooperation in research regarding optimum production.

M-19 GUERRILLAS STEAL HELICOPTER, DYNAMITE

PA051921 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Villavicencio, via Radio Cinco -- A ground and air search is underway for the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrilla group that assaulted an oil company in Puerto Rondon, Arauca, yesterday and stole a helicopter with 140 kg of dynamite.

An army source interviewed by Caracol said that the search has been fruitless, adding that, according to unofficial reports, the rebels had kidnapped the pilot of the stolen aircraft. The plane belongs to Western Geophysical Company, Inc., which is prospecting for oil in Arauca.

As Caracol previously reported, intensive M-19 activity has taken place in the last few weeks in Arauca, where several cattlemen have reported death threats and kidnappings.

Further on Theft

PA051926 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] It was in (Olito) Putumayo, and not in Arauca, where the H-13 helicopter belonging to the Western Geophysical Company was stolen by a group of guerrillas who, after kidnapping its pilot, disappeared with 140 lbs [as heard] of explosives.

It has been learned from official sources that because of its technical specifications the helicopter could not have traveled between Arauca and Santa Ana, Putumayo, where it was seen at 0700 on Saturday.

The report from the residents of Santa Ana stated that the aircraft was flying in the direction of the Caqueta jungles, where rebels have been hiding for several months.

SEA BORDER TALKS WITH VENEZUELA TO RESUME SOON

PA041902 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Cucuta -- Colombia and Venezuela will soon renew their talks on the sea border dispute, it was reported here after the presidents of the two countries met in Venezuela on Friday.

Speaking to newsmen in Cucuta, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said that he is waiting for a communique from his Venezuelan counterpart which could mark the renewal of contacts on the delimitation of sea borders. The talks have been suspended for some time and there has been speculation about a unilateral and negative Venezuelan position which would not be too favorable to Colombia.

President Turbay Ayala today reiterated that there are good relations with the Venezuelan government, and he stressed the importance of the 2-hour talk with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. Turbay Ayala spoke to newsmen of the two countries after attending the closing ceremony of the national convention of the National Federation of Businessmen in Cucuta.

Asked about the subjects discussed during his meeting with Herrera Campins, he said they dealt with common subjects of mutual interest. Turbay Ayala said that the Venezuelan president promised he would inform him of his opinions on these matters soon. He noted that the dialogue was very cordial. The president will be returning to Bogota at 1300 along with accompanying officials.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES CUBA, OIL, SILVER SECTORS

PY050037 Paris AFP in Spanish 1656 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry confirmed here today that he had received a letter from Cuban Chief of State Fidel Castro in which he expresses his worries and concerns.

The chief of state also stated that he is very optimistic regarding his country's oil possibilities and he expressed his confidence that the sale of U.S. silver will be made without harming producing nations. Belaunde made these remarks this morning when he was about to leave for the central jungle region where he will visit the Sepahua settlement, which, he said, will become a center for oil operations in a very short time, according to the studies that have been carried out there.

Regarding the letter sent him by the Cuban leader, the president refrained from revealing its contents, but a local magazine reported at the beginning of the week the Castro warns in the letter about the danger of an eventual bacteriological war to be unleashed by the United States. I do not believe, Belaunde explained, that it is a bilateral affair. I have the impression that it is something that Dr Fidel Castro has let all Latin American governments know about.

Regarding Peruvian-Cuban relations, he asserted that they are normal and that if Peru does not have an ambassador in Havana, then it is a question of the case that happens in many countries where the charge d'affaires is at the head of our diplomatic representation.

Referring then to the oil sector, he stated that if the studies that have been carried out at Sepahua are confirmed, the energy industry will be decentralized, not only in the field of production but also in the field of refining, something that is vital for the republic's security and economy.

He also announced that Royal Dutch Shell is already working in the southeastern Amazon region, where it has been granted a concession, and that in the very near future it will take on another 400 persons for the seismological work. The president said that that region is a promising one and in view of this he foresees the construction of a 1,000 km oil pipeline to transport the crude from that region to the port of Pisco, 300 km south of Lima.

Finally, he was asked about the sale of 45 million ounces of silver during the first year from the strategic reserves of the United States, an operation that is arousing concern among authorities and in the mining sector. The president answered: I am confident that President Ronald Reagan will implement the measure so that there is no fall in price.

He concluded by saying that Mexico, Canada and Peru are studying the measure and are carrying out pertinent talks in order to avoid a crisis over the price, something that would adversely affect their economies.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PY012314 Paris AFP in Spanish 1653 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella stated here today that realtions between his country and Cuba are developing toward normalization and that they continue talking. Speaking briefly here this morning, on his return from the United Nations, he stated that the departure of 19 Cubans from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana has marked the first achievement in the process of normalization of these relations. There is confidence that we will be able to continue improving this situation because we still need to solve the case of 13 Cubans who are in our embassy in Havana, the minister stated.

Asked whether with the departure of those 13 Cubans, Peruvian-Cuban relations could become normal, he stated: the normalization of relations cannot be conditioned exclusively to that case. On stating that they will continue talking on this subject, Arias Stella added that the situation has improved greatly since 28 July 1981, when the government of President Fernando Belaunde was installed.

In conclusion, the minister expressed satisfaction with the form in which the Peruvian position since the reestablishment of the constitutional regime was welcomed at the United Nations.

TERRORIST ATTACKS CONTINUE IN INTERIOR OF COUNTRY

PY021830 Paris AFP in Spanish 1705 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Lima, 30 Sep (AFP) -- More terrorist attacks, including the takeover of a radio station to disseminate a subversive message, occurred yesterday in the interior of Peru, although none of them was of great importance. Meanwhile, the Senate last night rejected two requests by the opposition that Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara testify before it regarding statements allegedly made by the chief of the Investigations Police concerning congressional interference in the fight against terrorism.

A dynamite charge exploded in the house of a neighborhood of Huancayo, located in the central Andes, causing fairly heavy damage, but luckily there were no casualties.

In the city of Trujillo, 550 km north of Lima, the police discovered a high-powered explosive device in the bathroom of a hotel when the Peruvian comedian, Tulio Loza, was entertaining a big audience. In Bagua, in northeastern Peru, a housewife frustrated an attack against her home that was about to be committed by a group of unknown persons. Some masked persons yesterday took over Radio Cosmos, located in Huacho -- 170 km north of Lima, and announced that they were going to overthrow the government through an armed struggle.

And the Senate rejected a double invitation made by the opposition asking that the interior minister report about alleged statements by the chief of the Investigations Police, Gen Eduardo Ipinze. He has been attributed with statements to the effect that several congressmen are interfering in the investigations regarding alleged terrorists who are under arrest. The police chief denied this. It was also learned that in Chiclayo, located on the northern coast, the police have arrested a person accused of having stolen 5,000 sticks of dynamite from a state organization.

Priests Against Terrorism

PY022228 Paris AFP in Spanish 2022 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Lima, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Lima Archbishop Juan Landazuri has requested that incorrigible terrorists be punished to the full extent of the law, while Callao Bishop Luis Durand has asked for an iron-handed treatment for them. These priests, who for a long time have condemned the wave of attacks and sabotage that has been scourging the country, were consulted on the issue after the last terrorist attack when a bomb was thrown at the Congress building.

The archbishop stated that those who engage in terrorism, which distorts the real image of Peru, are fortunately very few. He added: We hope that the terrorists will be discovered and that they will change their behavior. If they do not change, they should be punished to the full extent of the law. In turn, Monsignor Durand stated that the government actions have not been strong enough and that an iron hand and stronger treatment are needed to eradicate terrorism.

The priest said that the bombing of high-voltage towers and the sabotage of essential public services are an attempt to destabilize the democratic government and to create chaos. He added that terrorists' actions are only aimed at imposing by force a rule that Peruvians do not want and which, in the long run, would turn against its instigators. He concluded by saying that the same thing happened to the Uruguayan Tupamaros and the Argentine Montoneros, whose end everybody knows.

Parliamentarians Pressuring Police

PY282019 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] The interior minister today will deliver to the Chamber of Deputies the report on accusations made by PIP's [Peruvian Investigative Police] director that some parliamentarians are reportedly pressuring members of the Investigative Police in order to hamper [words indistinct] for terrorist attacks. The announcement was made by Luis Percovich, the president of the Chamber of Deputies. [Words indistinct] the documents submitted by the minister will be studied in detail.

COUNTRY ACCUSES U.S. OF DUMPING SILVER

PY021510 Paris AFP in Spanish 1825 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa today accused the United States, by the decision to place on sale a part of its strategic silver reserves, of applying inconsiderate policies against his country, policies upon which there has been no consultation.

Ulloa, who is also economy minister, stated that such a decision affects the main producers of that metal: Peru, Mexico and Canada, and that "it is a serious setback and we will have to defend ourselves." The United States does not have very much consideration for Peru, Mexico and Canada, the Peruvian chief of government asserted. He is in Washington to attend the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank, where he is chairman of the Development Committee.

He asserted that the three countries are trying to agree on measures with which to apply pressure tending to stop the "dumping" [in English] slated to be carried out by the United States.

The placing of the U.S. silver reserves on the market threatens to provoke a serious reduction in that metal's price, Ulloa explained. We are seeking to agree on all fronts and to act with all possible measures, he added. He said that for Peru the impact of the U.S. decision not only reflects on its foreign trade: "It also provokes a serious social problem, because it affects our small mine owners." Finally, he stated that what we may lose in the metal sector we propose to recover by increasing our oil exports.

MINERS LIFT STRIKE AT SOUTHERN PERU

PY021436 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Activities at the Southern Peru Copper Corporation are completely normal. The Cuajones Workers Union which had been on strike, decided to lift the strike yesterday. Since yesterday all activities, therefore, are completely normal at the Southern Peru Copper Corporation. The Cuajones Workers Union [as heard] lifted the strike last week; the three ILO workers unions decided to lift it on Tuesday; and the Toquepala Workers Union decided to lift it on Wednesday.

A solution was achieved after Southern Peru Copper Corporation leaders held meetings with Labor Minister Alfonso Grados Bertorini [words indistinct]. Since the strike has been lifted and the autonomy of the National Tripartite Commission has been recognized, this commission will now start studying a request to reinstate those workers fired from the Southern Peru Copper Corporation during the military government's term.

PAPER NOTES CONTRADICTIONS IN ROYO'S POLICIES

PA051942 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Oct 81 p 1A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The government doesn't have any right to complain about the skepticism with which its leaders' statements are received. It was loudly announced for local consumption that the president was going to the United Nations to bravely make known the U.S. violations of the treaties. What he did instead was review the world situation and beg the transnational companies to invest in Panama. He extends one hand to the president of Colombia and another to Bateman [19 April Movement leader]. He offers the Salvadoran contenders our territory to negotiate peace, when the Panamanian authorities' participation in the lucrative arms black market is public knowledge. He tells international news agencies that there can be no democratic elections in El Salvador if the government doesn't agree with the opposition on the rules of the game. In fact, everyone knows that the Constitution and the electoral laws in Panama were unilaterally drafted by the regime, in order to guarantee the military's permanence in power, without consulting the opposition. These contradictions, this brutal contrast between words and reality, which the government tries to conceal, have become intolerable. The president, who was not elected by the Panamanian people but appointed by the late General Torrijos, seems to enjoy the theatrical role that those who really hold power have given him.

CANAL OFFICIAL MANFREDO COMMENTS ON TREATIES

PA032010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1357 GMT 3 Oct 81

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Text] Panama, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- In the 2 years of existence of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the principal success has been the effective demonstration that this type of association has functioned and has eliminated the causes of conflict between Panama and the United States, Fernando Manfredo, Panama Canal deputy administrator stated.

Manfredo told ACAN-EFE today that the principal problem has been the saturation of the interoceanic waterway's transit capacity, therefore requiring short and long-term improvements.

Manfredo also referred to the Panamanian dissatisfaction with the law issued by the U.S. Congress for the implementation of the treaties. This law was again denounced by Panamanian President Aristides Royo this week before the UN General Assembly. President Royo believes that it violates the spirit and letter of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The deputy administrator feels that this problem "could reach the point of having an impact on order in the area and affecting the transit of ships through the canal."

Summing up for ACAN-EFE the successes and problems of the first 2 years of existence of the treaties which were signed in 1977 and implemented 1 October 1979, Manfredo said that he is optimistic because the problems pending require political solutions and the persons in charge of providing such solutions know that the principal thing is to maintain the canal open and operating effectively.

Regarding the achievements, Manfredo -- the first Panamanian charged with the administration of the canal -- said:

"During these 2 years we have shown the world, and especially those who were against the treaties, that the system of association upon which they were conceived not only eliminated the causes of conflict, but promoted cooperation between the two countries, while guaranteeing the effective operation of the canal. "Panama," Manfredo added, "has much to offer to the operation of the canal and is doing so with responsibility and professionality."

The deputy administrator added that "in these 2 years more cargo has been handled than at any other time in the canal's history. Although it is true that there were difficulties, it is also true that we were capable of responding to them."

The administrator, Gen Dennis McAuliffe, announced that in fiscal year 1981, from October 1980 to September 1981, there had been a record of cargo and income from the canal, since 14,000 large ships had paid $383 million for approximately 200 million tons.

"Another truly significant achievement," Manfredo noted, "is having skillfully handled the problems of low morale among the thousands of workers who were affected adversely by the treaties."

As for the problems, he said that the current program of improvements resolves the problems of saturation up until the year 1986, but that "the canal will need additional improvements to expand its capacity before the 1990's, because otherwise the same problems of delays in the transit of ships will be encountered.

"These additional improvements will require an agreement between Panama and the United States, in view of the sizeable investment required and in view of the fact that the canal will not generate sufficient revenue during that period," Manfredo underlined.

"Another serious problem which is still potential, but latent," the deputy administrator noted, "is the dissatisfaction of the Panamanian workers caused by the dual wage scale imposed by the U.S. Government and the canal commission."

HAITIAN EMBASSY ISSUES PROTEST ON CONFERENCE

PA041734 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 4 Oct 81 pp 2A, 8A

[Press communique issued by the Haitian Embassy in Panama City on 29 September]

[Text] The Haitian Embassy in Panama has noted that a so-called "continental conference of solidarity" with the Haitian people was held at the University of Panama from 18 to 20 September. The embassy denounces this conference as part of the strategy of international communism which is extending its tentacles in Central America and the Caribbean, expelling the progressive governments to replace them with the dictatorship of anarchy and subversion.

The Haitian instigators and organizers of this type of conference are recruited from among the political exiles, professional promoters of disturbances, refugees and the discontented of all types who ignore everything about Haitian reality and who have systematically rejected the olive branch that the government has repeatedly extended to them to help in the reconstruction of our common fatherland. Their dream is the establishment in Haiti of subversive propaganda, armed guerrillas and chaos which has been installed in some neighboring republics according to the plan of general instability of the region hatched by powers which are hostile to our political system.

They voluntarily disregard the efforts of the Haitian Government -- which has inherited a difficult past of land erosion, demographic overgrowth and technological underdevelopment -- to modernize the public administration, undertake real development and guarantee a better distribution of the national income with the small available resources and an insufficient foreign aid. All of these efforts have been carried out within the framework of the law and freedom.

It is truly sad that they have been able to fool and manipulate certain "foreign institutions and personalities" to the point of obtaining their collusion and complicity in the organization of false and ill-disposed propaganda against the constitutional Government of Haiti. It is easy to understand why the Haitian Government has been the target of that collective hysteria for 3 days: It is that Haiti has always stated that it plans to remain a firm bulwark of anticommunism in the Caribbean basin. Haiti accepts the principle of not remaining indifferent to international affairs, but it categorically refuses to compromise with the principle of noninterference which is the basis of the sovereignty of nations.

It is surprising that these meetings have been held on the campus of the University of Panama, home of the flame of the democratic ideal which has educated internationally recognized leaders and brave defenders of Panamanian homogeneity [homogeneidad] and independence.

The Haitian Embassy views with astonishment and concern the prominent role of Panamanian Comptroller Damian Castillo Duran and the personnel of the comptrollership in the organization of the conference and his role as president of the sessions and chairman of the sponsoring national committee. This role is clearly incompatible with his high-level functions in the Panamanian Government.

The Haitian Embassy's belief about the sincerity and depth of the feelings of friendship of the sister Republic of Panama towards a country that has inspired and initiated the pan-American ideal has not been shaken. However, it energetically protests against the holding of this conference of hatred against the Haitian people in a friendly country.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO LEAVES FOR FAR EAST AMID COUP RUMORS

PA052129 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] It is reported that Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo will depart for China, Japan and Korea today in order to consolidate bilateral relations with those nations. The president will head an official delegation made up of five persons including Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus.

Commenting on the benefits of the trip to the Far East, Carazo said that it is an opportunity to reestablish relations with groups which have a true interest in investing in Costa Rica through the private sector.

Carazo said that his trip is a recognition to Nationalist China which is also celebrating the 60th anniversary of its founding. Our country has had bilateral agreements on farming assistance for the past 12 years and we are going there because it is a friendly country which has repeatedly shown its solidarity, he noted.

President Carazo was harshly criticized at Congress last week because of the expense involved in this trip which comes at a time when the country is experiencing serious economic problems.

However, the president will leave for the Far East today amid rumors of a coup d'etat. Persistent rumors about a coup d'etat hang over the trip that Carazo and his retinue will start today. However, as we already reported, the president denied these rumors. He stressed that Costa Rica's institutional regime is very solid and that the president can leave the country guaranteeing that nothing will happen. Former Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey denied that he was planning a coup d'etat.

ECONOMIC CRISIS CAUSES DIPLOMATIC REDUCTIONS

PA060259 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Costa Rican diplomatic missions will be reduced. The economic situation affecting the country demands that several diplomatic missions abroad be reduced, Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Fernandez Silva said.

The scarcity of foreign currency will make it necessary to ask several ambassadors and business attaches abroad to return to the country because it is no longer possible to maintain them with the present budget and with the dollar exchange rate, which has increased almost four times, the deputy foreign minister said.

Although a reduction in force was made some months ago, and the foreign service was reorganized and reduced, now the economic situation compels the definite elimination of posts, the deputy foreign minister said.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY, GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Military Operation in East

PA060016 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2333 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) reported to ACAN-EFE that the Salvadoran Armed Forces continued today conducting a military operation in Chalatenango Department "for the purpose of locating terrorist cells."

According to the reports, the operation began last Wednesday in the area of El Volcancillo, San Antonio los Rancheros, Comalapa and Sesuntepeque, in the eastern part of the country.

Up to the moment, the source reports, the army has suffered one casualty and several rebels have been killed. An unspecified amount of armaments has also been seized, the source added.

Building, Powerlines Bombed

PA052252 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] Two high-powered bombs exploded in downtown San Salvador and two others exploded on the main northern highway. The first two bombs were located in the main entrance to the Compania General de Seguros Building on 2d Avenue South between Apollo and Barrios Plaza.

According to reports, the bombs were placed at 1630 on Friday when there was heavy vehicle and pedestrian traffic. All seven floors of the building were severely damaged with the first floor sustaining the heaviest damage.

The bombs placed on the main northern highway brought down two utility poles holding transformers. Their destruction caused a blackout in the area.

A truck carrying a military patrol, which passed several hours later, overturned because of the pieces of transformers and poles on the highway.

Power has been restored on this important highway which links the northern part of the country.

Gunfire Damages Powerlines

PA062237 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] Quezaltepeque -- Five high-tension towers located at the Mapilapa and Apopa plantations were damaged by gunfire. The rebels are using this method to avoid calling the attention of the armed forces, which would detect them immediately if they used bombs, the local residents said. According to reports, armed men come from the slopes of San Salvador Volcano and from this city to damage the powerlines. The armed groups approach the towers and fire on the cables to cut them and then destroy power transmitting equipment.

Reports say that army patrols have been sent to this region to maintain constant patrols and prevent sabotage as much as possible. Meanwhile, power company employees work intensively to repair the damage.

GUATEMALA

ARMY PREPARED FOR 'FINAL' REBEL OFFENSIVE

PA051920 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] The Guatemalan Army is fully prepared and is ready to face an alleged final guerrilla offensive, the chief of public relations of the armed forces, Col Jaime Rabanales Urena said, referring to the revealing statements made by Jesuit priest Eduardo Pellecer Faena last week during a press conference with national and international reporters, in the presence of ranking government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

The military spokesman said the mere fact that the alleged guerrilla offensive for later this year and early in 1982 is known means that the communist have lost one of their primary advantages, the surprise factor, used often in subversive strategy.

The ranking military official said that the security corps of the armed forces have sufficient power to neutralize and destroy any guerrilla attempt to launch a direct offensive.

Colonel Rabanales Urena concluded by saying that the armed forces believe that the Guatemalan people are aware of the freedoms they enjoy, particularly the employment opportunities, which allow them to pursue their own welfare within a truly representative democratic system.

HONDURAS

OFFICIAL SAYS TERRORISTS TRAIN AT UNIVERSITY

PA022254 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Oct 81

["Part" of a report published in an unspecified edition of the Honduran newspaper EL HERALDO: "The Honduran Federation of University Students, FEUH, President Makes Charges and Presents Evidence"]

[Excerpt] The university has become a guerrilla training center. Building 4-A, located on the university campus, has been used as a psychological training center for students aspiring to become guerrillas. A confidential file containing slides and subversive material used to indoctrinate students was found there. The leftists, who until recently controlled the FEUH leadership, turned the university into a psychological preparation and training center for subversive groups. This is confirmed by the documents and photographs found there in a confidential file.

All of this was announced by the current FEUH president, democrat Julio Cesar Balladares, who exhibited the documents and slides that the leftist leaders of both FRU [University Reform Front] and FUR [Revolutionary University Force] used to psychologically prepare and train student groups in the use of weapons and in torture and kidnap techniques.

This political indoctrination and the subversive techniques used are proven by the only file left behind by the previous FEUH leaders, who perhaps forgot it. The file contains the slides shown to students in the 4-A building to train them in the various subversive techniques used by the leftist guerrillas, the FEUH president charged.

He added that the students, undoubtedly members of both FRU and FUR, had allegedly received their subversive training from Salvadoran guerrillas. They taught techniques of tying the knots that the students would use to bind their future kidnap victims and the use of shackles, hoods and other torture devices.

According to Balladares, the instructors also taught the aspiring guerrillas how to take their victims into underground basements or prisons.

Balladares added that a large number of subversive pamphlets supporting the revolution were also found. He explained that only one file was found, because the others were removed by the previous leftist FEUH administration to other undisclosed locations, taking advantage of the elections recently held at the Atlantic Coast University Center, CURLA, when they already knew they would definitely lose power within the university administration.

One of the pamphlets seized by the current FEUH president narrates a kidnapping. According to Balladares, it was used to train militants in political kidnappings. The pamphlet, entitled "Chronology of a Kidnapping," was apparently used along with the slides to train the guerrilla groups that would later stage kidnappings, Balladares asserted.

ARMY COMMUNIQUE DENIES KIDNAPPINGS, ARRESTS

PA030213 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Sep 81 p 25

[Text of official communique No 038 issued on 25 September in Tegucigalpa by the Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Office]

[Text] The Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Office announces to the Honduran people that in view of press reports on and charges of kidnappings and arrests of people whose whereabouts remain unknown, and in view of accusations against national security authorities, the Armed Forces Command ordered an exhaustive investigation, the results of which are as follows:

1. No member of the armed forces belonging to the public security forces, the National Investigation Department or the Intelligence Department of the Honduran Armed Forces General Staff is guilty of these actions.

Any arrests made by the public security forces and the National Investigations Department were made on the orders of the national courts or in the fulfillment of their duty to prevent and combat crime. In all cases, the defendants were either freed after the corresponding investigations proved them innocent or arraigned before the courts.

2. The charges that national security forces are implicated in the accusations under investigation are part of a campaign to destabilize the electoral process and to undermine the republic's domestic tranquillity.

It is regrettable that some Hondurans, together with foreign extremists' agents, want to create division between the people and their armed forces. They hope to create a climate of social instability through attacks, bombings and other crimes, which have justifiably alarmed our society.

3. The Honduran Armed Forces publicly announce that their members are not guilty of any of the crimes being investigated. They confirm their commitment to guaranteeing the electoral process until free and honest elections, which will faithfully reflect our people's sovereign will, are held.

The Honduran people must remain prudent and calm and must trust the armed forces, which will be alert and remain ready to fulfill their duties, guaranteeing peaceful coexistence within our legal framework. The armed forces will be ready to fight the crime and subversion committed by enemies of the fatherland.

Tegucigalpa, 25 September
[Signed] Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Office

SECURITY CHIEF SAYS LEFT PROVOKES VIOLENCE

PA031940 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Public Security Force (FUSEP), yesterday accused the Honduran left of provoking the police to produce violence.

During a news conference on the latest events in the country, the officer said: "The police never provoke violence in the country. We have the obligation to repress crimes. We would be negligent if we failed to do it."

He added: "The leftists are provoking violence. They attack the FUSEP and the armed forces to make it seem that we are repressive, that we kill people and that we unleash massive persecutions. Some news sources report events this way."

Where are the 40 jailed students? The officer asked and then answered his own question noting that some persons have charged that the students are under arrest but they don't say where.

Colonel Alvarez said that the police cannot let criminals go free. He cited the case of Cesar Izaguirre who, according to the colonel, was watched and followed for several days because it was believed and ultimately confirmed that he was trafficking in drugs.

Regarding the surveillance denounced by popular organizations, Colonel Alvarez said that in Honduras there is freedom of mobilization and any person can be followed or watched as long as that person is not threatened or harmed and the person cannot make any claims.

The colonel added: "We are alert to prevent bloodshed. We cannot let anyone kill the people or the politicians. The subversives want us to allow them to kill us, as it has happened in other countries. I will not permit this to happen."

The FUSEP chief said: "The subversives are acting freely. There are clandestine arms, cells and commandos here and we cannot just stand back." Colonel Alvarez cited the case of the bomb that exploded in the Legislative Palace on Wednesday.

The colonel said he is concerned over the acts of violence "especially when they are carried out by organizations composed of fanatics and assassins."

Colonel Alvarez then referred to two U.S. military advisers who were wounded last Wednesday near Toncontin Airport. Colonel Alvarez asked: Who could blame either of these two people for U.S. policies, whether these policies are right or wrong? He added that as the left sees it, the wounded sargeants are not human beings, and Amnesty International will not come to find out what happened. Had they been killers, the whole world would know about the case. Are there no human rights for the sergeants? Alvarez asked.

Without being asked, the FUSEP commander referred to the joint operation that Honduran and U.S. soldiers will stage in the country's northern region. He said: "After so many years of staging these maneuvers, now a great scandal has been made about it and it has been said that it is an operation to invade Nicaragua." He added: "This is simply an operation similar to those that for a long time have been staged in various countries of the American Continent. The United States does not have to train to invade anyone. It just does not invade because it is not right. The United States knows our beaches very well by means of its satellites."

Colonel Alvarez said that the armed forces have no plan to intervene in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala or any other country. He said: "The armed forces are part of the government and the government has declared its neutrality policy. We could not go against the foreign policy of the highest government authorities."

Colonel Alvarez denied that there are any ties with Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups that are allegedly operating in Honduras. Alvarez said that in Honduras there are laws that permit free mobilization and that just as Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees enter the country, Somozists and other people also enter and that as long as they don't commit a crime they cannot be arrested.

Regarding the alleged persecution of Salvadoran refugees, Alvarez said that the only refugees who have been arrested are those who have already been released following the highjacking of the SAHSA plane. The colonel said that Salvadoran guerrilla Facundo Guardado and the others who later went with Guardado to Panama were arrested on charges of smuggling arms in the national territory. Alvarez noted: "We had discarded the idea of putting them on trial and had practically decided to release them even before the highjacking of the plane."

Col Alvarez Martinez said that he favors the elections process because it should lead to the peaceful resolution of national problems as a result of the work of Hondurans of good will.

Colonel Alvarez said: "The armed forces contribute to peace in the country but we are not the only ones responsible for that. We must all contribute especially at this critical moment in the Central America region."

Alvarez said that the elections process could be a basis for finding the mechanisms for a peaceful solution since Honduras would have a government chosen by the people.

Alvarez said that the Honduran people don't want a regime of terror like the communists. He said that the people must pay no attention to the campaign that elements of the extreme left are waging to establish a system opposed to the democratic system.

Regarding what Virgilio Carias, leader of the Honduran Patriotic Front, said to him about the FUSEP chief having military schools to make soldiers inhuman, Colonel Alvarez said: "This is a socially frustrated man who wants to play the role of a martyr by saying we kidnapped him."

"I can't say whether or not he was actually kidnapped but I do know that we did not do it. Instead of saying silly things, he should have reported the crime to see if we would investigate."

Do you think that the Somozists would have let him go alive considering that he is an element of the extreme left who supports Nicaragua? Nicaragua is the only place he visits, we have checked this with immigration. Well, I say this assuming that the Sandinists and the Somozists are enemies.

Alvarez said he can't deny that a few days before the kidnapping, Carias and his wife were arrested and charged with trying to escape from a patrol car. He was taken to a police station and registered. However, the file was withdrawn later because there was no reason for the arrest.

Regarding the crisis in Honduras, Alvarez said that it is necessary to understand that today's world is not what it was before and therefore people must work harder for Honduras, implement social programs for the benefit of the majorities and contribute to a more just distribution of wealth.

The FUSEP commander concluded by saying: "Neither the Marshall Plan nor the EEC will solve our problems for us. We have to solve them ourselves by working and by strengthening production within the framework of the democratic system."

COMMUNIST PARTY FOR DIALOGUE, OPPOSES VIOLENCE

PA021609 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Sep 81 p 10

[Text] The Honduran communists are opposed to violence. At this time we believe the best way to achieve positive solutions to the problems of an electoral fraud, the economic crisis and to the repression unleashed against the Honduran people, is through a dialogue in which all national sectors participate.

This was said by Rigoberto Padilla Rush, secretary general of the Communist Party of Honduras, PCH, to TIEMPO, during an interview at the National Autonomous University of Honduras, UNAH. Padilla Rush, Mario Sosa Navarro and Longino Becerra participated in the preparatory meeting to the "national dialogue" on behalf of the PCH.

"We are supporting and participating in this initiative for a dialogue promoted by the UNAH, as a way of establishing guarantees for human rights and public freedoms in Honduras, since we are living at a time when state repression against popular sectors and their leaders is creating a climate of tension," Padilla Rush said.

He added that through the Honduran Patriotic Front, FPH, the PCH is participating in the present electoral process because it is a means toward democratization in the country and for obtaining respect to the citizens' guarantees and rights.

Regarding the arrest of Virgilio Carias, he said that "it only confirms that there is a fascist sector in the army, which at gunpoint and with repression is trying to eliminate the Honduran people's movement.

"This is a fundamental issue in the dialogue that the UNAH is promoting, because the climate of social peace we have will depend on the solution to this problem. We, the communists, are not the ones who are going to disturb social peace. Those who provoke the people with repression, torture, illegal imprisonment and the disappearance of political prisoners, are the ones disturbing social peace," Padilla Rush indicated.

NEW POLITICAL GROUP ANNOUNCES PLATFORM

PA030443 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Sep 81 p 32

[Text] Retired Col Mario Maldonado Munoz is a member of the Patriotic Renewal Movement [Movimiento de Renovacion Patriotica -- MRP], a new political organization that has emerged in this country and that distributed its platform to the media yesterday.

According to its platform this movement bases its ideology on the renovating thought of Francisco Morazan, which it proposes to spread both in this nation and in Central America.

Among its goals, it promises to struggle for the equality of all Hondurans, so that all will have the necessary food, adequate housing, work, land and other fundamental rights.

The MRP states its opposition to all types of foreign intervention and, in reaffirming its adherence to the principle of self-determination of peoples, holds that the solution of national problems is a task that is exclusively the business of Hondurans.

It says that the armed forces should be a permanent institution dedicated to the defense of national integrity and sovereignty and that their members should learn all about national problems, so that they may participate actively in national development.

On being queried about the new organization, Mario Maldonado confirmed that other retired officers are members. One of them is Col Gerardo Wildt Yates. He also voiced concern over the social decay in this country and said that a solution must be sought to prevent violence from erupting here.

He said that the MRP is currently making an analysis of national problems and expects to present a proposal on these issues to the Honduran people.

When asked if the movement can be termed leftist or rightist, Maldonado replied: "We refuse to locate ourselves in any position. We are establishing our bases on national reality and whether national problems place us in one position or the other, we will have no fear in applying solutions, wherever they are."

NICARAGUA

MINISTER ORTEGA GIVES DETAILS OF MOBILIZATION

PA030435 Paris AFP in Spanish 0353 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Managua, 2 Oct (AFP) -- An "anti-imperialist" rally to be carried out throughout the current month, to demonstrate "the ability of the Nicaraguans to mobilize efficiently in a defensive action," was announced today by Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega.

The operation will have its main focus of support in the armed forces, with the mobilizations to be carried out throughout the country through the various army corps and police, the militia battalions and the reserves, in addition to the popular organizations, Ortega said.

The greatest emphasis on the mobilization will take place on 7, 8 and 9 October, to coincide with the "Hawk View" operations to be conducted by the U.S. and Honduran Armies in areas close to Nicaragua.

"The rally is taking place at a difficult moment for the Central American and Caribbean areas, which are undergoing tensions and problems that have not yet been solved, due in part to the attitude of the most reactionary sectors of the United States and the region," Minister Ortega noted.

He added that the centers of mobilization will be the districts and villages, where there are, almost without exception, community and regional organizations that have already been alerted.

He noted that the activity will bolster the morale of the border guard brigades, which frequently have to repel attacks from former Somozist guardsmen who take refuge in neighboring Honduras.

Finally, the minister announced that the first great mobilization will take place on Sunday.

LA PRENSA, RADIO CORPORACION CRITICIZED

PA030317 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The greatest treasure of the Sandinist people's revolution and invincible force successfully guiding our vanguard, the FSLN, is our people's firm determination and will to make every sacrifice and to tear down all obstacles on the path to definite liberation.

Two years after the revolutionary victory that permitted us this historic truth, the people, strongly united with their vanguard, are enduring the effects of an acute economic crisis produced by the situation of dependence inherited from the past and by the stalking, aggression and threats by domestic and foreign enemies, who try to undermine and destroy the right we won to write our own history and to be the masters of our own destiny.

Involved in this patriotic endeavor, the Nicaraguan people cannot ignore the insolent attitude of notable spokesman of domestic reaction who, making abusive use of the freedom of information and of publication of thought guaranteed by the Sandinist people's revolution, try to breach the revolutionary unity of the Nicaraguan people; to sever the patriotic accord between honest Nicaraguans and our revolution; and to impede, using the dirty weapons of lies and slander, the domestic and foreign work of our historic vanguard, the FSLN and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Obviously, we are referring to the daily LA PRENSA and Radio Corporacion, apologists for crimes against popular interest and irresponsible slanderers of the revolution and its leaders, who have once again made themselves the deserving recipients of the weight of revolutionary laws for once again becoming involved in destabilizing activity, when our country faces an emergency situation and when the threat of foreign military aggression demands that all well-born Nicaraguans assume a dignified attitude, if they are to be called Nicaraguans.

This antipatriotic attitude of morbose virulence, which is detrimental to the democratic and anti-imperialist will of the people of Sandino, goes beyond the limits of our tolerance and generosity. The people and their interests cannot be attacked so shamelessly and directly without punishment.

It is only because of our full confidence in the national leadership of our vanguard, our belief in the firmness of the government junta in applying revolutionary law and our willingness to help these domestic instruments of national and international reaction mend their ways and review their conduct that we insist that justice be imparted by the revolution's institutions and not by our own hands.

This confidence of the popular masses in revolutionary justice should not go unheeded by the businessmen of LA PRENSA and Radio Corporacion.

The freedom of press that exists in our country is not being exercised by lying or manipulating news; on the contrary, it is being denied. The people and the revolution are in favor of criticism. They do not refuse it; they demand it. But we can never allow slander, lies and disparagement to replace healthy criticism and analysis, under the pretext of freedom of information.

Thousands of the children of Nicaragua gave their lives in a holocaust so that we Nicaraguans could have a chance to build a better life. The people who assumed this heritage cannot allow this sacrifice to be in vain.

With their firm determination and will, the Nicaraguan people, guided by their indisputable vanguard, the FSLN, know how to destroy the threats and attacks of their enemies and to progress along the path that our heroes and martyrs forged with their struggles and their lives.

UDN PROPOSES PRISONER EXCHANGE WITH SANDINISTS

PA060006 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Union, UDN, has proposed to the Nicaraguan Sandinist government the exchange of three prisoners who are members of the people's militias and of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, for prisoners in Nicaraguan jails. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua, FARN, reports in a communique addressed to Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra that (Alejandro Mondragon), 19; (Cristobal Hernandez Castellanos), 18; and (Amador Tellez), 19, were captured on 12 September 1981 during a clash in Dipilto Viejo, Nueva Segovia Department.

This action is proposed by the UDN because of its nationalistic sentiment, its Christian principles and its belief in the unity of the family.

The communique issued by FARN says that this action will be taken according to international norms and that the UDN has been commissioned to negotiate the exchange of prisoners. It also says that the exchange of prisoners should take place at the Inter-American Human Rights Commission headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica.

The FARN communique is signed by (Fernando Chamorro) and FARN Commander (Sebastian).

CUS LEADER SAYS LABOR FREEDOM RESTRICTED

PA031607 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Sep 81 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] The third seminar of political training of the youth of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCD] touched on interesting subjects during the session that took place Saturday morning in the PCD headquarters.

Alvin Guthrie Rivers, leader of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS), spoke frankly about the situation of the labor movement in Nicaragua noting:

"There are restrictions on labor organizations, just as there were during Somoza's time. Today, like yesterday, we are being persecuted. We are unjustly being accused of belonging to the CIA.

If we receive help from independent labor unions anywhere in the world or in the United States, there is much ado and we get accused of being traitors.

"But," Guthrie said, "Sandinist labor unions can receive $1.5 million in donations from communist labor unions and that is fine. In their case it does not mean treason."

The labor leader explained the programs of CUS as well as its ties with other labor organizations such as the Federation of Nicaraguan workers. In this regard, he said:

"Through its allies in the world and in North America, CUS was able to convince democratic workers to boycott the shipment of arms for Somoza. This effectively contributed to the fall of the regime, but now no credit is being given to us."

LIBERAL PARTY OFFICIAL ON NATIONAL FORUM

PA030146 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The forum on national problems no longer exists as it was originally conceived. The political sectors' forces must now be directed toward solving tangible problems and toward adopting practical daily decisions to consolidate the revolution. Dr Eduardo Coronado Perez, the Independent Liberal Party's delegate to the former forum on national problems, made this statement when Radio Sandino approached him on the forum's fate.

Dr Coronado Perez said that the forum had no positive results, aside from clearly establishing the positions of persons and political groups, either from the left or the right, on the advance of the revolutionary process.

The Patriotic Front of the Revolution is willing to continue and to renew the contacts as long as the debates are not merely pointless discussions, such as was the case in the forum, the noted politician from Leon said. He also said that the leftist forces at the forum showed coherence and identification with the revolution and brought us closer together.

The forum also identified the other bloc, showing how they defend their vested interests in the selfish fashion of the old traditional parties, he added.

JUNTA MEMBER RAMIREZ DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

On Anticipated Foreign Aid

PA020401 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Government junta member Sergio Ramirez said last night during the sixth departmental meeting of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS], held at the Maestro Gabriel Institute, that Nicaragua is not a poor country but one that has been forcibly impoverished. The meeting was chaired by Ramirez and CDS Secretary General Leticia Herrera.

We are the children of a poor country that is daily threatened with aggression and this imposes austerity and discipline on us, Ramirez said.

Referring to the long-term strategic development plan, he said that it will extricate us from our present crisis. The plan includes the creation of new industries as part of our country's overall development, the expansion of electricity output through the use of geothermal energy and an increase in our production capacity by cultivating large expanses of land and applying adequate methods of storing and drying grains.

As we have many projects that we expect to implement with the cooperation of friendly countries, such as Mexico, which will install a wood processing plant in the Waspam area; Libya and Bulgaria, which will give us technical assistance for intensive cultivation of foodstuffs by means of irrigation; Cuba, which will install a sugar mill that will be Nicaragua's largest mill in the Malacatoya area; and Finland, France and Sweden, which will make studies in our soil to determine, once and for all, if there is oil in Nicaragua.

On National Solvency, Debt

PA020446 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, member of the government junta, has said that the renegotiation of the final part of the foreign debt shows that Nicaragua has demonstrated great solvency to the international financial community.

The renegotiation of the foreign debt of Nicaragua private banks with private international banks was achieved in Washington by the delegation led by Central Bank President Alfredo Cesar Aguirre, during the meeting of the IMF and the World Bank.

This final part of the foreign debt corresponds to obligations that the private banks, which were nationalized after the revolutionary victory, owed to 60 financial institutions in the United States, Canada and Europe. Of the $1,635 million debt inherited from Somozism, $563 million correspond to loans of the Nicaraguan private banks.

In this way, the Nicaraguan foreign debt has been totally renegotiated. Ramirez said that this shows our country's great solvency in the international financial community. The U.S. banks gave Nicaragua a 4.6-year grace period, during which only the interest will be paid. The capital will begin to be paid later in terms that have yet to be established.

Sergio Ramirez stressed that the renegotiation of the foreign debt doesn't involve any type of political commitment. He said that with this, Nicaragua maintains its credit-worthy position in the international financial community, particularly with private banks.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH DPRK -- Nicaragua and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea have signed an "open" trade agreement, Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Bernardo Chamorro revealed today. Although the delegation made no direct purchases, it agreed to purchase 5,000 tons of cotton, 3,000 tons of sesame seed and other goods. In turn, Nicaragua expressed interest in purchasing a considerable amount of steel for its metal industries. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2137 GMT 3 Oct 81 PA]

FERNANDEZ OPENS NONALIGNED RADIO FESTIVAL

FL052033 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, this morning opened the second nonaligned radio festival which is taking place in Havana's Palace of Conventions. The Cuban leader welcomed the delegations in behalf of our country's government -- nonaligned, socialist, Latin American and Caribbean.

He noted that the efforts of the growing community of nonaligned countries toward their economic and social development have always been indissolubly linked to a common political determination shaped by the principles of nonalignment, which makes of anti-imperialism and the struggle for peace the cornerstones of its whole structure. He then referred to the sharp perception of the movement's founders in stating that anti-imperialism was one of the basic principles of the nonaligned.

Fernandez said that radio broadcasting organizations had outlined a program of action to rescue the frequency spectrum. He stressed that only equal access to the frequency spectrum can ensure a balanced and equitable development of the radio broadcasting infrastructure.

Fernandez noted that the imperialists do not think that taking over the earth's surface, subsoil and seas is enough; they also want to take over a resource which, like oil, is finite and must be equitably distributed -- the frequency spectrum. Whereas the United States has taken over the frequencies of a large part of America and uses repeaters all over the world, interfering with signals of stations with less power or taking over others, the nonaligned have no access to that universal patrimony, Fernandez added.

Referring to the new and gross imperialist aggression in the area of radio broadcasting -- specifically, the use of frequencies -- Fernandez reported the forthcoming appearance of a counterrevolutionary radio station. He said that it was supported by President Ronald Reagan, had directional transmission antennas and would beam to Cuba the laments and lies of the imperialists and their gangs of bandits, antisocials and big landowners whose holdings were expropriated by the revolution. The imperialists have no regard for international frequency agreements, Fernandez stressed. They have no scruples in this new act of intervention designed to try to undermine the stability of a sovereign and independent state.

Chairing the opening session were Vice President of Foreign Relations Giraldo Mazola, ICRT [Cuban Institute of Radio and Television] President Nivaldo Herrera and the chairman of the second radio festival, Manuel Yepe.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS DOMINICAN DENIAL OF VISAS

FL060104 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] (Anibal Enriquez Barrios), president of the Cuban Association for Animal Production [Asociacion Cubana de Produccion Animal], has sent a letter to Dr (Dieter Place), president of the Latin American Association for Animal Production [Asociacion Latinoamericana de Produccion Animal -- ALPA], saying that the decision by the Government of the Dominican Republic to refuse visas to the Cuban delegation of scientists and technicians who were to take part in the eighth ALPA meeting slated for 4-10 October in Santo Domingo is clear to us. It is undoubtedly a provocation and a new act of hostility that also violates its commitment to ALPA when accepting to host the meeting to grant all facilities for the association members who wish to enter the country.

The letter says that this aggression against our country is an eloquent demonstration of the Dominican Government's lack of guarantees and responsibility.

It concludes: Considering all the abovementioned, we want to express our strongest protest against this shameful action and we ask you to communicate this incident to the other delegates to the event and to the various national associations represented at the meeting.

MALMIERCA WELCOMES PLO LEADER QADDUMI

FL051105 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has welcomed Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Bureau, at Jose Marti Airport. Qaddumi, who arrived in our country on an official visit, is accompanied by (Khasan Drasman) and (Isan Kamel Salem), PLO representatives to the United Nations and the GDR Government, respectively.

CEMA FORESTRY MEETING ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

FL0511143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] A protocol was signed at the Palace of Conventions in this capital at the end of the 10th meeting of leaders of forestry organizations from CEMA countries. The document marked the conclusion of the 3-day meeting held here by forestry officials at the ministerial level. Discussed at the meeting were important issues related to forestry development in Cuba, the mechanization of silviculture and utilization of lumber and other products and the results of cooperation in this sector among CEMA countries during the past 10 years.

BRIEFS

ESPIN TO PRAGUE -- Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Politburo and president of the Cuban Federation of Women, has departed for Prague at the head of a delegation which will attend the World Women Congress to be held in Prague from 8 to 13 October. Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organization, will also attend the congress. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 5 Oct 81 FL]

WESTERN EUROPE BRIGADE -- The seventh contingent of the Jose Marti Brigade consisting of 280 friends of the Cuban revolution in Western Europe, the largest group organized by the associations of friendship with Cuba in the area, was officially welcomed yesterday to our country by ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples] officials. The presence in Cuba of this brigade, whose members average 25 to 30 years in age, confirms the militant solidarity of many labor, student, religious, political and cultural sectors. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Oct 81 FL]